

# The Orangeburg Democrat.

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## Blaine Disgusted.

The grand Republican campaign demonstration in Philadelphia recently was very lively in some respects. The torchlight procession was really magnificent, and the fun began in the crown of 18,000 when Blaine was introduced. According to an account in a local paper the plumed knight said:

"If it were possible to elect Gen. Hancock President, his success would mean not merely a change of administration, but a change of dynasty. It would be a political revolution of this government of the most startling character, for to place the rebels of the South in command of the nation is quite as radical a change as would be occasioned in England by unsentimental the House of Hanover and restoring the House of Stuart." At this moment the crowd before the speaker swayed violently in the direction of the platform and the police had great trouble to prevent the ropes from being overthrown. The agitation was so great that the speaker did not resume for about two minutes. "My old friend, Colonel Forney," continued Senator Blaine, amid groans and some cheers, "desires to use General Hancock, who aided in 1863 to keep them out of the government, to bring the rebels back in 1880." (Loud and tumultuous cheers for Hancock on the right of the stand.) "All honor to Hancock for his conduct in 1863, say I." Here followed a prolonged interruption and wild shouts for Hancock, at the end of which Senator Blaine said: "This audience is too vast for any one man's voice to reach even a small part thereof. The election between Generals Hancock and Garfield is also too vast." Here the speaker was again interrupted, and ceased talking for nearly one minute. "So far as the candidates are concerned," resumed the Senator from Maine, "more than mere confidence in the two men are demanded, for both are individually honorable. If it were a mere conflict between Garfield and Hancock, to use an old English expression, I should not care a toss up which man was chosen. So far as the country's interests are concerned," (Shouts for Garfield and for Hancock.) "If we cannot carry this discussion beyond personal friendship there is little to be said." (Wild cheers for Hancock.)

Mr. Blaine turned from the audience depairingly, with an "aside" to the League officials: "I never saw anything like this before in all my speech making experience."

"Go on," was the reply. "Go on for the newspapers."

Mr. Blaine continued; "Cheer for him as a military man and I am with you, but I say to you as Pennsylvanians that the great question for you to consider is whether the industrial system of the United States shall be tampered with by new and untried hands, who get their inspiration from the same enemies to this land who built and launched the Alabama. I do not say it of my own knowledge, but I am assured that British free trade ideas are being pushed in this land with all the might of British gold. Now my fellow-citizens, the only thought that I have traveled 500 miles to impress on the minds of the people of Pennsylvania, in whom I have pride and honor of birthright, is that the election of Hancock is a menace, if not the destruction of the great commerce of their magnificent commonwealth. With this idea in your mind you will give a large majority for Garfield in November. (Cries of "Go on," "Tell us about Maine," "How did it happen?" &c.) I will now retire, realizing the inadequacy of my voice."

Mr. Blaine was followed by Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburg, but his speech was only heard by the reporters and was very brief.

B. Stackett Matthews next tried to address the surging and screaming crowd of human being in front of the stand. He started out to show

that "the reason the Democrats chose Hancock was not because his white Navarre-like plume was seen on every battle field, but that despite his pure personal character, they recognized in him one who would be subservient to their wishes."

"Three cheers for Hancock!" was shouted near the stand and responded to by hundreds.

"You'd better take out your cheers for Hancock," shouted the speaker, only to get a response in the character of renewed cheers for Hancock, without any counteraction from Republican throats.

"Suppose you hurrah now for Jeff Davis," Mr. Matthews sarcastically suggest, when the Hancock cheering had subsided. This was followed by roars of laughter—"or Robert E. Lee," continued the speaker, in the same strain. "He was a soldier and as good a one as Hancock."

The crowd laughed again, and then the cheers for Hancock were renewed as if in defiance, although the people seemed good natured. Finally Garfield's name was shouted by some one near the League Building, and three hearty cheers were given.

"Bad manners," resumed Mr. Matthews, in undisguised disgust, "can always get ahead of me, and this is more than I can stand. The men who made those call for Hancock, if they had the power, would sweep you Republicans out of the streets. It is cowardly!" shouted Mr. Matthews, and as he was about to speak further cheers for Hancock were started again taken up for a distance of half a square. "I had supposed," resumed the speaker, "that in Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, free speech would be tolerated. Now, with your permission, I will go on."

"Go on, go on," shouted the crowd.

Mr. Matthews attempted to do so, but finally gave up the effort in despair.

The Republican party feels that it is now fighting in the last ditch. When men are pressed to the very wall they will make desperate efforts for safety. It is now suggested by some leading papers that the Republicans carry the campaign into the South. Their last hope is based on carrying Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana. Before the middle of October it would not surprise us to see the negroes of this State rallied by the party cry to the court houses and churches, and canvassers sent from the North to harangue them. This policy has been urged time and again. Forewarned is forearmed. We should go to work and prepare to meet such a state of affairs. This can be done by earnest, enthusiastic work. If any campaign is waged by the Republicans it will be done the last twenty days preceding the election. It will be too late for us to organize and meet such an effort then. Now is the time to prepare for it.—*Carolina Spartan*.

The Georgia Republicans have determined to shut up shop and retire from business. The hopelessness of further efforts has at last become apparent to them, and they have wisely concluded to save their lungs and money from further campaign duty. At the late convention the colored chairman formally announced the dissolution of the party in Georgia, and after congratulating himself that he had the honor to preside over the last Republican convention that ever would be held in the State, he declared it adjourned forever.

The Washington Post is full of mysterious conundrums. It now wants to know why "is it that James B. Weaver, the alleged Greenback candidate for the Presidency, finds it necessary every time he comes there to have a three hours' interview with Mr. Hubbell, the principal manager of the Republican Congressional Committee?" It further wants to know why they go into back rooms and lock the door.

## Women Who Endorse Wickedness.

It is probable that women think as little as do men of the responsibilities imposed upon them by mere existence. This responsibility in the woman is very much increased when she happens to be particularly handsome or otherwise attractive; and whereas the man if bad can only extend his evil influence through a very limited circle, a woman can go through life inflicting evil on nearly every man she meets and, by an exquisite sarcasm of results, promote sin by obeying the pure impulse of her tender, womanly heart. From this very impulse comes partially the toleration and the active sympathy for wickedness, which is a tremendous power of its encouragement. We say "partially," for it is a fact too patent for dispute, that the piquant flavor of sin in men is exceedingly enjoyed by some women. Whichever of the two may be the cause in individual cases, it is certain that with the vast majority of women, a man with the "spice of the Devil in him," is greatly preferable to him who diligently lives up to the ten commandments, and walks in the narrow path prescribed in the New Testament. This is practically an encouragement to the acquiring of the "spice" referred to, and invites the callow youth to seek the reputation for "wildness" that will secure him the favor, or pity that amounts to the same of the other sex. The true meaning of these terms, "spice of the devil," and "wildness," it is not difficult to define. But when the definition is given it should remove the romance and attraction most effectually. No man can possess either quality without doing things that are repugnant to morality, and abhorrent to respectable people. But this repugnance and abhorrence are not shown to shame the evil doer. Many a young man is at some pains to let it be known among his lady friends that he is an adept in draw poker, a wise discriminator of mixed drinks, and even occasional antagonist of the delusive and destructive "tiger," because he knows by experience and observation that the worst consequences to ensue will be a confidential, imploring little talk—and few things are more pleasant and tickling to a man's vanity than a lengthy moral lecture from a handsome woman. This evil is practical, and its consequences horribly so. Many a man has sought "wildness" under the brilliant light and amid the sparkling decanters and roaring good fellowship of the saloon, and the luxurious surroundings of the gambling room, and only escaped from it in the darkness and desolation of a dishonored grave. Seeking it to gain smiles from fresh, sweet lips, and plying tenderness from bright eyes, he finds ruin, and horrors that no writing can tell of. The remedy is less charity for sin. With all His superhuman tenderness and love, the Saviour of men lashed the open violators of decency and morality from the temple. The profane, the lewd, the gamblers and the incipient or developed drunkards should be driven from parlors, consecrated by the presence of daughters, wives and sisters. We advocate the most unwearied effort to reclaim the erring and redeem the lost, but young women are not the proper ones to do that work except by the discouragement of evil. That is the utmost limit to which they can go without accomplishing far more harm than good. When they let it be understood that a reputation for "wildness" secures banishment from their presence and loss of their favor men will lack a temptation now existing to stray away in the vulgarly broad path in which Prince and plowman walk together, and there will be a vast diminution in the number of broken hearts, ruined lives and lost souls.—*Greenville News*.

The Marlborough Democracy gave a cordial greeting to the State canvassers, and turned out 2,000 strong. The mounted procession was nearly a mile long. Speeches were made by Hagood, Kennedy, Sims, J. S. Richardson and G. W. Dargan.

## The Southern Census.

WASHINGTON, September 26—When the census enumeration had progressed far enough in South Carolina to show that there would be a startling increase over the census enumeration of 1870, there was a simultaneous assault made on the correctness of the South Carolina census for political effect. It was charged that there must be fraud, as it could not be pretended that there was an increase of nearly forty per cent. in a State that had no manufacturing or other causes to multiply population beyond the ordinary increase.

Superintendent Walker and Secretary Schurz give the matter careful attention. They did not heed the partisan efforts, but they were in earnest to have the census taken as nearly correct as possible. They decided not to take any public cognizance of the political complaints against the State, but to attain the most careful verification of the returns. They did not formally suspend any of the Southern returns, but as they could not pay all the enumerators for some weeks they have paid in their order such as had no complaints of any kind against the work and delayed numerous returns from both the South and the North for exhaustive inquiry.

That inquiry has been progressing most thoroughly while the undisputed returns were being paid for, and the work in South Carolina has been vigorously prosecuted by going back to the actual field of the enumerators and subjecting their returns to various tests which will prove their accuracy or expose their errors or frauds.

Superintendent Walker has had this work of examination done in the most thorough manner, and although not yet entirely complete, enough is known at the Census Bureau to prove that the census enumeration of 1870 was grossly defective by reason of corrupt or ignorant enumerators, and that the most critical revision of the bona fide population of South Carolina will make it about what the Times reported several weeks ago. When the work shall have been completed the decision of the Census Bureau will be made public, and there is now no doubt that the carefully revised enumeration will give South Carolina close to 50,000 inhabitants.—*New York Times*.

A young man whose affianced went back on him and broke off the engagement received a note from her asking him to return the lock of hair which he had. He looked over his trunk, collected a heap of tresses culled from various sources during his love-making career, and forwarded them in a bundle to his late lady love, enclosing a note to the effect that he had forgotten which was hers, but she might select it from those forwarded, and return the rest at her earliest convenience. The story got out, and the neighborhood felt so warm for her that she went on a prolonged visit to her country cousins.

John W. Forney telegraphed on Saturday from Pittsburg the Gibraltar of Pennsylvania Radicalism, that the largest mass-meeting in Western Pennsylvania since 1840 was then assembled for Hancock. Ben. Butler was speaking and he was to follow. The chairman was Marshall Swartzweider, one of the most influential Republicans in the West, and there were one hundred and thirty Republican vice-presidents. According to Forney, Western Pennsylvania is ablaze for conciliation and Hancock.

"What are we here for, but to get office?" said Flanagan, of Texas, in the Chicago-Garfield Convention. It begins to look very much like Mr. Flanagan and his colleagues were in the wrong market.

Now is the time for a young man who has been traveling, and is financially reduced, to have his linen duster dyed black, ornamented with a fur collar and prepare for the overcoat season.

## Marl Gary to the Front.

The old Bald Eagle of Edgfield won't take any Independent nomination. Some party in Charleston made up a ticket some time ago which has been running regularly in the columns of the Charleston Mercury, with General Gary's name at the head as an Independent candidate for Governor. Hear the old straightout:

OAKLEY PARK, September 25, 1880. Editor of the Charleston Mercury.

DEAR SIR: I returned on yesterday from the White Sulphur Springs, of West Virginia. A friend has just shown me a copy of your paper, in which is my nomination as an Independent candidate for the office of Governor of this State. My position in regard to the mode and manner of the nomination of the present Democratic State ticket is a matter of record. Also my determination not to run as an Independent Democrat under any circumstances. I therefore respectfully decline the nomination. I am the same Straightout Democrat I have always been, and each day confirms me more and more in the correctness of my position.

Your obedient servant,  
M. W. GARY.

## A Girl's Fatal Infatuation.

Three weeks ago Anna Chaplin a daughter of a director of the First National Bank at Warsaw, Ind., presented a check for \$3,000, signed by her father, which was paid. He discovered it was a forgery and put his daughter in jail, refusing to bail her out. In three days she confessed that the real forger was G. L. Smith, a sewing-machine agent. Smith was also arrested but was admitted to bail. On Wednesday afternoon Smith called at the jail and was allowed to walk with Miss Chaplin in the back yard. They had not been there long before four pistol shots were heard, and when the jailer's family reached the yard the dead bodies of Miss Chaplin and Smith were discovered lying side by side, the revolver smoking, still remaining in Smith's hand. Smith had a wife and two children, and had been trying to procure a divorce.

## Five Radical Candidates.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District was held in Chester on Friday last, and Absalom Blythe, the Greenville sealawag, was nominated by acclamation. This completes the set. In the First District, they have nominated Sam Lee, the Sumter, the mulatto; in the Second, E. W. M. Mackey; in the Third, the carpet bagger Stolbrand; in the Fourth, Blythe; in the Fifth, the negro Smalls. Therefore, Democrats, be on your guard. See to it that you secure the Electoral Vote of South Carolina for Hancock, and allow no Radical member to creep into Congress from our State.

There have been misapprehensions and mistakes concerning the date of the election to be held in Colorado. Most of the political manuals for 1880 announce that the State officers and members of Congress are to be chosen on October 6. Doubt having arose in regard to the matter, Chairman Barnum, of the Democratic National Committee, telegraphed to Mr. J. F. Welborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Colorado, who responded, "We have no election in October. It is November 2." So Georgia will be the first State to vote in October, the State election there taking place on the 6th of that month.

Senator Blaine accounts for the result in Maine by charging that after he had got things fixed, by the use of \$100,000, more or less, of campaign funds, the wicked Democrats slipped in behind him and bought up six or seven hundred votes with about \$30,000. What a nice lot the average Maine Republican voters must be if this charge is true!

## Words to Think Of.

Work is no dishonor, and no discredit to any one. It is good to have good wages; but half pay is better than nothing and working for nothing is better than idleness and vice. There is no true manhood without independence. He whose individuality is swallowed up by fashion, folly, or society, has lost that which he may never regain, and without which his life must be a vain one. He who restrains himself from luxury may help others in necessity. He who helps others may look to God to help him. Difficulties are placed in our way that we may overcome them and pass through conflicts to victories, and from victories to triumphs. Pride goes before destruction, but honor and nobleness and independence of soul are approved of God, and are profitable to man.

## "Six Shot Bull Dozer."

We notice an advertisement in the A. R. Presbyterian which rather astonishes us: "A six shot bull dozer only sixty cents. Boys now is your chance to own a splendid revolver." That is the way it reads. Now we don't mean to say that the low price is astonishing but that the advertisement in such a paper published in such a moral community, is astonishing. We had no idea that the boys up there were indulging in such a dangerous practice as carrying "bull dozers and six shots." We remember very distinctly that we got about six stripes for borrowing an old paper box and shooting it with paper matches, during the war.

A fair proportion of the ladies of America are intelligent, and some of them evince much spirit, but in the affairs of fashion they submit uncomplainingly to a tyranny of the most heartless character. Those whose sense of propriety would induce them to resist the arrogances of French manufacturers, dressmakers and milliners, have not the courage to refuse to accept the "latest styles." If Paris says a lady must carry a flower-garden or an aviary upon her head no one will dare to refuse obedience to her command.

Old Ben Butler has come out for Hancock, and the purity of his motives are questioned. It is asserted that he has some selfish object in view. His case is somewhat similar to that of the old dandy who was caught in a stable at midnight untying a horse. He raised up his hand and ejaculated: "I've done lost my bet. I bet Brudder Gardiner dis heah hoss was a roan, and now I sees he is a bay." All Butler wants is to examine the horses.

The Boston Post, alluding to the census returns, adds: The South has been shown to have prospered and increased so much faster under Democratic rule than Ohio and Wisconsin have under Republican rule, that the radicals denounce the count made by their own appointees as a fraud, and desire to recount and count out the southern inhabitants, as they did southern electors when they stole the Presidency in 1876.

The New York News gives the following reasons for thinking that Hancock will be elected President: "We don't hear of one man who voted for Tilden that will not vote for Hancock. We hear of thousands who did not vote for Tilden that will vote for Hancock. And Tilden was fairly elected. It does not take much of an arithmetician to come to a conclusion as to the result."

A Republican organ says that "it is current on Wall street that the head of a well known mercantile house of New York has subscribed fifty thousand dollars to the Hancock fund," and that a very large Democratic fund has been raised from bankers. This seems to indicate that business and capital are not very much alarmed with the prospect of Hancock's success.